THE

VOLUNTEER REVIEW

And Military and Naval Gazotte.

volume v. 1871.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW enters on the fifth year of its existence. When it was first projected fears were entertained for its ultimate success, as two efforts of a similar kind had been made and falled for want of support: but we are happy to say these fears were groundless, and that the Volunteer Review may now be said to be firmly established, thanks to the support it has mot with from the hands of the Volunteer Force of the Dominion. It now circulates largely through Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotin, and even the new Province of Maultob; has extended its generous support. Nor is it confined to these Provinces only, but in the Mother Country, and even the United States it has subscribers and supporters. No other journal in the Dominion has so wide and extend I a circulation as the Volunteer Review, and therefore it offers unparalished facilities to general advertisers. Our terms for advertising will be found liberal on application, either personally, or by letter post paid.

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The Volunteer Rebiew,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Inbribed, unbought, our swords we draw, To guard the Monarch, fence the law."

* OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871.

Excuss diplomatists and journalists, with very few exceptions, are in favor of buying peace by concessions. It is a policy of old standing; Rome bought the forbearance of the barbarians in her day, and we know what came of it. Great Britain is wealthy and is willing to pay the barbarians of civilization for keeping their hands off her stores. If the moneyed class, whose interests are served, or supposed to be served, by this game, were the victims it would be a matter of little consequence, but as they manage to pull down with themselves the whole em pire and make others pay for a further loan of the employment of their gains, it becomes at once a question of where it is to end. English politicians of the stamp of Earls Granville and De Grey will justify every clause of the Washington Treaty as a just, fair, and equitable measure, necessary for the interests of peace and the terms the best that could be got. Journals like the Times and Broad Arrow pipe a quavering note-half satisfaction, half regret, with a strong admixture of doubt-as to the consequences likely to follow. The latter says.

"On the whole, we can but feel, that if such a treaty as this were likely to secure the lasting friendship of the United States, conqueror.

and that nothing else would, it would be quite worth while to adopt it, but if it is only to be the first of a series of concessions, each one more preposterous than the last, and if every concession is only to encourage the Americans to make still further demand, and more, and to try the temper of 'he English nation, we can only regard it as an unmigitated disaster,

"The alacrity with which the treaty has been accepted by the senate at Washington is sufficient to show us how fully they appreciate the advantages they have gained, and it is to be hoped they will have the wisdom to use these advantages with moderation, and not to incur further quarrels by bombastic and insolent threats. That is certainly not a treaty of which England can be proud, however glad she may be to secure a settlement of the feud, under the circumstances in which we are placed by the result of the France-Prussian War."

It is hardly necessary to remind the Broad Arrow that the history of British diplomacy in America, since Whig treason elevated rebels into a rival nationality, has been a series of disgraceful and blundering concessions, each one more stupid and, if possible, aimless than the last. And if the Canadian Parliament does not prevent the retification of that recently negotiated, the Canadian people will have to fight for t! ..r existence before two years clapse. It is possible that British politicians and British journals would consolo themselves with the reflection that it was all done in the interests of peace. Our contemporary may take heart of grace, Jonathan is a sturdy beggar, always ready to ask and not abashed by a mild or courteous refusal. The next requisition will be for Great Britain to remove her flag from this continent as its presence hurts his susceptibilities. This is our affair, however, and we know how to deal with sturdy beggurs. But the Broad Arrow and its confreres should consider that it would be equitable and manly on the part of the people of England to settle their personal affairs without bartering away the rights of the Canadian people. The Times, with a dash of the Robin Hood order, swaggers about small communities being sacrificed for the benefit of great Powers. But the people of Canada cannot see the matter in the same light, and will neither be moved by the soft sawder nor awed by the bullyism. Holding the outlaying bulwarks of the empire, they know perfectly well the value of the power they have got to deal with, and the Broad Arrow may rest assured that as far as they are concerned the Washington Treaty is so much waste paper. It argues a pitiable state both of feeling and purpose to hear a military journal admit the destruction of the military spirit of such a country as Great Britain, with its illimitable resources and enormous wealth. But it is no argument whatever for bartering away our territorial rights in the delusive hope of securing the mockery of forbearance from a contemptible foe. Of what use is the wealth of England if a contest between her neighbors leaves her at the mercy of the